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AUTHOR Storey, William L.
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ABSTRACT

In response to newly revised enrollment projections, the defeat in November 1990 of a $450 million higher education bond issue (Proposition 143), and the California Governor's proposed 1991-92 budget, this report provides an update on the long-range planning activities of the California Postsecondary Education Commission and its segments. The introduction to the report reiterates the three primary recommendations of the Commission outlined in previous versions of the long-range plan. These recommendations state that increasing enrollments must be anticipated for in all segments of higher education with appropriate plans for expansion, that policy assumptions contained in the Master Plan (such as qualified student access and low fees) must remain in place, and that the segmental governing boards must lay the groundwork for balancing competing educational goals in the face of budget constraints. Following the introduction, section 1 presents the status of long-range planning activities for each of the state's three public higher education segments (the University of California, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges). Section 2 provides enrollment projections, with specific data covering the community colleges for the years 1989-90 through 2005-06. Report conclusions include the following: (1) budget deficit figures indicate that California higher education will not be able to enroll the thousands of additional students will be seeking enrollment during the next 15 years; (2) given these same budget figures, each of the three postsecondary education segments will have difficulty in serving students already enrolled; and (3) the uncertainty of current conditions will severely hamper planning activities. (JMC)

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Update on Long Range Planning Activities

William L. Storey

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California State Postsecondary Education Commission, Sacramento

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Information Item

Administration and Liaison Committee

Update on Long-Range Planning Activities

This staff report provides another update of the Commission's and segments' long-range planning activities, especially in light of last November's defeat of Proposition 143 (the $450 million higher education bond issue), newly revised enrollment projections, and the Governor's proposed 1991-92 budget.

Responsible Staff: William L. Storey.

Update on Long-Range Planning Activities

Introduction

In January 1990, the Commission adopted *Higher Education at the Crossroads: Planning for the Twenty-First Century* (1990a), in which it established a general framework to guide its ongoing involvement in the growth plans of California's higher education segments. Subsequently, in September of that year, the staff prepared an update (1990c) that discussed the then current budget crisis, the possible effects of the passage of Proposition 111, and the probability that the extreme shortage of fiscal resources would continue.

The September report contained three recommendations, which, because they continue to be timely and help form a context for the current update, are repeated in their entirety here:

1. The segments and the State should continue to plan for needed expansion. Growth is a reality, and pressure for additional enrollments will mount whether or not the State is prepared to accommodate it.

2. The policy assumptions underlying the Master Plan for Higher Education must remain in place, if only because the State-level political landscape is too unstable at this point for them to be revisited. Nevertheless, it is important to recognize that when education's short- and long-term policy goals are incompatible with current budgetary realities, the financing needed to accomplish these goals will likely give way to the budget crisis of the day. If projected revenue shortfalls materialize, there is every likelihood that short-term and crisis-oriented budget decisions will be made that will explicitly or implicitly contravene some aspects of the Master Plan. Access by all qualified students, low student fees, and program accessibility are examples of goals that may be difficult to maintain in the current budgetary environment, even without expansion.

3. The segmental governing boards must try to lay the groundwork for balancing the decisions between the competing goals of maintaining short- and long-term policy commitments and coping with short-term budget realities. The Commission needs to take a lead role in revisiting the State's student fee and financial aid policies. While it may not be necessary to increase fees, it is prudent to assume that there will be pressure from some quarters to do so. The Commission must be prepared to participate in these discussions with the best factual analysis available about how current policies are working, as well as the capacity to critically evaluate alternatives. The Commission also needs to work in collaboration with the segments on strategies for maintaining academic planning priorities while absorbing short-term budget cuts. Although college and university budgets are notoriously hard to cut, we must carefully examine whether we can do better at absorbing short-term cuts without cutting into academic programs (p. 4).

Since those recommendations were written, events small and great have occurred, all of which will alter the planning environment in ways that cannot yet be foreseen. What were once thought to be major events, such as the electoral defeat of a major higher education bond issue and the inauguration of a new governor, now seem relatively less significant in comparison to a national recession of unknown dimensions and possibly the worst budget crisis in California's history. And even those events seem to pale in comparison to the uncertainties of war.

With all of that, the Commission has stated on numerous occasions that planning must continue, and it is therefore appropriate to present another update on the status of segmental planning efforts. Some of these efforts, as with the community colleges, are nearly completed at the present time, while those from the four-year segments remain in various stages of development. In addition, new enrollment projections, based on an altered methodology, have

just been released. All of these efforts are discussed below.

Status of segmental long-range planning

In *Higher Education at the Crossroads*, the Commission recommended that each of the three public segments prepare a comprehensive plan for expansion through the year 2005. In addition, the Commission offered specific comments on each segment's enrollment projections, and how possible alterations in those projections might alter plans for new campuses and off-campus centers. The current status of each plan is discussed below.

University of California

In October 1988, President Gardner presented a preliminary plan to the Regents that called for the construction of three new general campuses, the first to be built since the 1960s. In part, this plan was based on a major expansion of graduate enrollments, an expansion the Commission concluded might not be necessary at the levels the University proposed. The Commission consequently recommended that the University plan for only one additional campus, a recommendation the University accepted as an interim measure at the same time that it agreed to review its graduate enrollment projections.

Since that time, the University has divided the State into three planning regions and stated that its tenth campus will be located somewhere in the central valley. From there, 75 potential sites were selected, a list that was reduced to eight on July 20, 1990, with the understanding that a further reduction to three sites would be made in November. Subsequently, the 1990-91 budget crisis moved that date back to March, but it now seems likely, according to Vice-President William Baker, that a further delay of six months to a year is likely. In addition, the proposed opening date of the tenth campus, Fall 1998, may also have to be postponed.

In spite of this delay, the University continues to work on a report on graduate enrollments that is due to be presented to the Regents in February 1991. This report has been provided to Commission staff on a confidential basis for review, and staff has offered the University a number of comments that are expected to be incorporated into the final version. At such time as the item becomes available, staff will report back to the Commission on its contents.

The University has also completed the last of its Long Range Development Plans. These plans do not anticipate increases in capacity beyond those reported in the *Crossroads* report (1990a, p. 27), with the exception of the Riverside campus, originally projected by the University to enroll 14,721 students in 2005, but currently projected to enroll 18,050.

The California State University

In *Higher Education at the Crossroads*, the Commission criticized the State University's enrollment projections on the grounds that the assumptions regarding the future participation rates of historically underrepresented minorities were unrealistic and in need of refinement. Following that report, the Legislature adopted Supplemental Language to the 1990-91 Budget Act that requested the State University to "reassess its Growth Plan for 1990-2005 and continue with its long range planning activities." Specifically, this language called upon the State University to submit an annual status report beginning on December 1, 1990 and then on August 15 of each succeeding year.

The items called for in the Supplemental Language include: (1) a range of enrollment projections, including the assumptions underlying those projections; (2) an analysis of regional needs and priorities; (3) an emphasis within the plan on expanding existing campuses as much as possible; (4) an estimate of the timing for new or improved facilities; (5) the timing of new campuses and off-campus centers; and (6) greater intensity in its efforts to increase the participation rates of underrepresented student groups.

The Chancellor's Office submitted the first of these reports (The California State University, 1990) to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee on January 2, 1991, and it contains a number of departures from the 1989 plan, not the least of which is an adjustment of the enrollment projections the Commission found difficult to accept. In particular, the State University now seems far more comfortable

with the Department of Finance's enrollment projections discussed below.

The State University's progress report takes note of California's fiscal crisis, stating that "If fiscal constraints reduce the FTE budget allocations significantly below the enrollment demand for several years, the State's goals for its public higher education system will be seriously threatened" (p. 5). Nevertheless, it also offers the following statement that warrants repetition in its entirety:

> Projections of enrollment demand must be treated separately from fiscal constraints. To do otherwise would result in a failure to express clearly the potential demand for educational services. If the reality is that the state cannot afford to supply those services, then budgeted enrollment can be revised downward. Such a revision should be based explicitly upon fiscal considerations and not on the mistaken notion that student demand is no longer growing or growing more slowly. Such a revision would bring the CSU into a new era of managing admissions, one in which *all* eligible applicants *may not* be admitted somewhere in the system (p. 4).

Within this context, the status report goes on to discuss enrollment projection methodologies at some length. In particular, it discusses a major change away from a "participation rate" model of projecting enrollments to a "student flow" model, also known as a "cohort survival" methodology. The primary difference is that the participation rate model projects enrollments on the basis of historical participation rates for various groups, which are normally arrayed by age, ethnicity, and gender. The success or failure of any projection constructed in this way depends on two factors -- the accuracy of total population projections, and the accuracy of assumed participation rates. The student flow or cohort survival model begins with high school graduates and transfers from other institutions (primarily community colleges), and tracks the percentage of students that survive from year to year. Rather like an actuarial table used by life insurance companies, this model is less dependent on the accuracy of population projections and participation rate assumptions, since it begins with at least some known data, high school enrollment and graduation rates. The State University believes that, once developed, the student flow model will produce more accurate enrollment projections. It expects to produce a formal enrollment projection using this methodology by August 1991.

With the new projection methodology in the developmental stages, and the formal projection therefore not yet available, it is understandable that the State University is reluctant fully to satisfy the other requirements of the Supplemental Language. These requirements include the regional projection model, a revision of enrollment ceilings on some campuses, the reconsideration of year-round operations, the need for additional facilities both on campus and for new campuses and centers, and the need to intensify efforts to enroll historically underrepresented minorities. To each of these items, the State University refers its readers to the August 1991 date when the revised statewide projection is to be finalized.

The final chapter of the State University's status report is entitled "Next Steps." It states that the status report approach to long-range planning has much to recommend it, and particularly supports the August deadline for the updates. It again points to California fiscal crisis and notes the difficulty of pursuing long-range planning within such an unstable budgetary environment. The State University promises to continue its work on regionalism, on campus expansion, and all of the other items mentioned both by the Commission and the Legislature, but concludes, more or less, that this is not the time for definitive conclusions.

As to specific expansion plans, the State University continues its planning process for a permanent off-campus center or campus in the Ventura area. At present, four sites have been selected as finalists for this facility, and environmental impact reports are in the process of being developed. About $7 million remains available for site purchase from the 1988 Budget Act.

California Community Colleges

In its September 1990 long-range planning update, the staff noted that the Commission also recommended that the community colleges engage in a statewide and regional planning effort -- a recommendation that led to the retaining of MGT Consultants by the Chancellor's Office to provide assistance to develop a statewide plan. That plan has

now been finalized and approved by the Board of Governors.

In *Higher Education at the Crossroads*, the Commission indicated its satisfaction with the enrollment projections for the community colleges that are developed annually by the Demographic Research Unit (DRU) of the State Department of Finance. Unlike its comments for the four-year segments therefore, attention was directed less at enrollment projections and more to regional planning, particularly with regard to the requirements set forth in the Commission's revised *Guidelines for Review of Proposed Campuses and Off-Campus Centers* (CPEC, 1990b). The Legislature took a similar approach, and adopted Supplemental Language requesting the community colleges to submit systemwide long-range expansion plans to various agencies -- the Commission among them.

To comply with this language, the Chancellor's Office developed a computerized simulation model that was designed to project the specific needs of college districts throughout the system. That model projected a need for 14 new campuses and 23 new off-campus centers through 2005, phasing in these new facilities over three planning periods of five years each beginning in 1990. Displays 1 and 2 on pages 5 and 6 show the districts and five-year periods involved as well as whether a center or campus is proposed. Each of the 14 proposed new campuses begins as an off-campus center, some of which are already in existence.

The Board of Governors' plan is based on the DRU projection that indicates enrollment growing from 1.5 million headcount students to 1.8 million students in 1999 (Department of Finance, 1990). From there, the Chancellor's Office projected enrollment out to 2005 at 2.0 million students. That projection represents a 3.0 percent increase from DRU's projection of a year earlier, and even then is probably conservative, since it does not reflect the new 1990 Census figures, which indicated that the total population of California may have been underestimated in previous projections by as much as 3 percent.

The Chancellor's Office estimates the cost of these 38 new facilities (14 new campuses, 23 new centers, and one additional center to serve some non-district territory) to be $3.2 billion or about $210 million per year. This compares to the earlier 1990 preliminary estimate of $2.6 billion or $175 million per year noted in *Higher Education at the Crossroads*. These figures are not truly comparable, however, since the more recent Chancellor's Office estimate includes not only growth but the needs of existing campuses. Still, the numbers are instructive in that they give an indication of the magnitude of the expenditures that will need to be made if commitments to the Master Plan are to be maintained.

The defeat of Proposition 143 has had an immediate effect on community college expansion plans. The 1991-92 Budget Act contains some $122 million for capital outlay, none of it for any new centers or campuses, although a number of projects were proposed in the Board of Governors' request. In some cases, funding for further construction of already approved centers not included among the 38 new facilities proposed in the long-range growth plan, was also deleted. In the immediate future, this will have the effect of delaying projects in the Kern, Mt. San Jacinto, Riverside, Sierra, and South County Community College Districts.

Demographic Research Unit enrollment projections

As noted above, the Demographic Research Unit has projected an increase in California Community College enrollments of about 300,000 students between 1989-90 and 1999-2000, with the Chancellor's Office projecting that an additional 200,000 will enroll between 2000-01 and 2005-06. The projected growth is shown in Displays 3 and 4 on page 7, from which it should be noted that an acceleration occurs after the year 2000. Prior to that time, the annual rate of growth is about 2.6 percent; after 2000, it is 5.1 percent.

Similar enrollment growth patterns hold true for the University and the State University (1991a and b). For these segments, the Demographic Research Unit adopted a slightly altered projection method for its 1990 series. Previously, the unit had relied exclusively on a participation rate model, but it has now opted for a methodology that "projects first-time freshmen based upon high school graduates, transfer students based upon population, and continuing students based upon enrollment trends" (1991a, p. 1). The results of these projections, and a comparison between these more recent projections

DISPLAY 1 Unduplicated List of New Campus or Center Sites, California Community Colleges

	District	Site	Center/Campus/Both
1.	Allan Hancock	Lompoc	Both
2.	Antelope Valley	East	Both
3.	Antelope Valley	West	Center
4.	Cabrillo[1]	Watsonville	Center
5.	Chaffey[2]	Fontana	Center
6.	Chaffey	Chino	Center
7.	Contra Costa	San Ramon	Both
8.	Contra Costa	Northeast	Center
9.	Desert	--unknown--	Center
10.	Gavilan[3]	Morgan Hill	Center
11.	Grossmont-Cuyamaca	Santee	Center
12.	Kern	Southwest Bakersfield	Campus
13.	Kern	Inyo/Mono	Center
14.	Los Rios[4]	Folsom	Both
15.	Los Rios	UC Davis	Center
16.	Mt. San Jacinto[4]	Menifee/West	Campus
17.	North Orange	Yorba Linda	Both
18.	Palomar	Poway	Center
20.	Palomar	Fallbrook	Center
21.	Pasadena	East Pasadena	Center
22.	Rancho Santiago[4]	Orange	Campus
23.	Riverside	Moreno Valley	Campus
24.	Riverside	Norco	Campus
25.	Saddleback	San Clemente	Both
26.	San Joaquin Delta[5]	Tracy/Manteca	Center
27.	San Luis Obispo	North	Center
28.	Santa Clarita	North	Center
29.	Sierra Joint[4]	Western Nevada City	Center
30.	Sequoias[6]	Hanford/Lemoore	Center
31.	Solano	Vacaville	Center
32.	Sonoma	Petaluma	Campus
33.	Southwestern	Southwest	Center
34.	State Center	Madera County	Both
35.	Ventura County[7]	Southeast	Center
36.	Ventura County	Northern	Center
37.	Victor Valley	Phelan	Center
38.	Yuba	Woodland	Campus

Note: As of 2005, this list could produce a total of 14 new campuses and 23 new off-campus centers. It should also be noted that all of the campuses will begin, or have already begun, as centers.

1. With Hartnell Community College District.
2. With Mt. San Antonio Community College District.
3. With San Jose Community College District.
4. Site(s) already acquired.
5. With South County Community College District.
6. With West Hills Community College District.
7. With Santa Clarita Community College District.

Source: Chancellor's Office, California Community Colleges. *Long-Range Capital Outlay Growth Plan*, January 11, 1991.

DISPLAY 2 *New Campus or Center Needs of the California Community Colleges, 1990-1995, 1996-2000, and 2001-2005*

District	1990-1995 Near Term	1996-2000 Mid Term	2001-2005 Long Term
Allan Hancock	center (Lompoc)	---	campus (Lompoc)
Antelope Valley	center (East)	campus (East)	center (West)
Cabrillo	---	---	center (Watsonville)
Chaffey	center (Fontana)	---	center (Chino)
Contra Costa	center (San Ramon)	campus (San Ramon)	Center (Northeast)
Desert	---	center	---
Gavilan	---	center (Morgan Hill)	---
Grossmont-Cuyamaca	---	---	center (Santee)
Kern	center (relocate to SW Bakersfield)	---	campus (SW Bakersfield)
Kern	---	center (Inyo/Mono)	---
Los Rios	center (Folsom)	campus (Folsom)	---
Los Rios	center (UC Davis)	---	---
Mt. San Jacinto	---	campus (Menifee/West)	---
North Orange	center (Yorba Linda)	campus (Yorba Linda)	---
Palomar	center (Poway)	---	center (Fallbrook)
Pasadena	center (East Pasadena)	---	---
Rancho Santiago	campus (Orange)	---	---
Riverside	---	campus (Moreno Valley)	---
Riverside	---	campus (Norco)	---
Saddleback	center (San Clemente)	campus (San Clemente)	---
San Joaquin Delta	---	---	center (Tracy/Manteca)
San Luis Obispo	---	center (North)	---
Santa Clarita	---	center (North)	---
Sierra Joint	center (W. Nevada City)	---	---
Sequoias	center (Hanford/Lemoore)	---	---
Solano	center (Vacaville)	---	---
Sonoma	---	---	campus (Petaluma)
Southwestern	---	center (southwest)	---
State Center	center (Madera County)	campus (Madera County)	---
Ventura County	---	center (southeast)	center (northern)
Victor Valley	---	---	center[4] (Phelan)
Yuba	---	campus (Woodland)	---

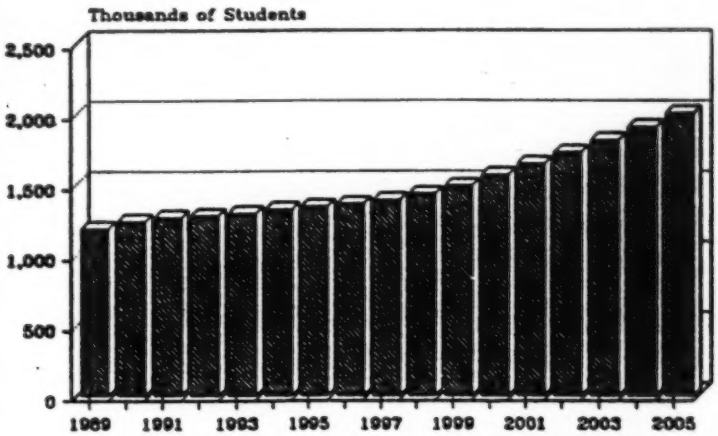
Source: Chancellor's Office, California Community Colleges. *Long-Range Capital Outlay Growth Plan*, January 11, 1991.

DISPLAY 3 Enrollment Projections for the California Community Colleges, 1989-90 Through 2005-06

Year	Projected Enrollment
1989-90	1,182,055
1990-91	1,232,780
1991-92	1,262,180
1992-93	1,273,890
1993-94	1,291,450
1994-95	1,317,740
1995-96	1,338,760
1996-97	1,357,890
1997-98	1,385,060
1998-99	1,428,410
1999-20	1,484,630
2000-01	1,560,224
2001-02	1,639,666
2002-03	1,723,154
2003-04	1,810,893
2004-05	1,903,099
2005-06	2,000,000

Source: Demographic Research Unit (1989-90 to 1999-00); Chancellor's Office and CPEC staff estimates (2000-01 to 2006-06)

DISPLAY 4 Enrollment Projections for the California Community Colleges, 1989-90 Through 2005-06



and those developed in 1989, are shown in Displays 5 through 10 on pages 8 and 9.

For the University of California, the Demographic Research Unit now projects lower growth in undergraduate enrollments between 1990 and 2002 than in its previous estimate, but higher growth in the out year of 2005. Graduate student enrollments are projected at slightly higher levels through the projection. For the State University, slower undergraduate growth is projected between 1990 and 1995, moderate growth between 1995 and 2000, and then explosive growth through 2005. The change in the projection is especially dramatic in the out years, as shown in Display 10. At the graduate level, the new projections show slightly higher enrollments throughout the planning period than in the 1989 projection.

Conclusions

The staff's September update on long-range planning reported the forecasts of the time, which indicated a 1991-92 budget deficit of at least $550 million, and possibly $1.5 billion. The reality appears now to be more in the $7 billion area, which could rise even higher if those who believe the revenue estimates are optimistic prove to be correct. At such levels of austerity, it is inconceivable that California higher education will be able to enroll the thousands of additional students that are projected to require education services in the coming 15 years. Each of the segments, after briefly reviewing the 1991-92 Governor's Budget, have serious doubts about the ability to serve those students already enrolled, much less any growth at all. Both the University and the State University believe their 1991-92 allocations, even with dramatic student fee increases, may be as much as $100 million short of meeting even legally mandated obligations such as full-year funding of the 1990-91 six-month salary increases.

In such a climate of austerity and uncertainty, planning is inevitably very difficult, if not impossible. Not only do the crises of the moment consume valuable staff time that must be devoted to solving immediate problems, but those problems also produce a generally pessimistic attitude towards future concerns. To be successful, planning almost necessitates a stable environment, and such an environment is clearly missing at the present time. It is difficult to dispassionately plan for new buildings when the one you are in is on fire.

DISPLAY 5 *1989 and 1990 Demographic Research Unit Enrollment Projections for the University of California, 1989-90 Through 2005-06*

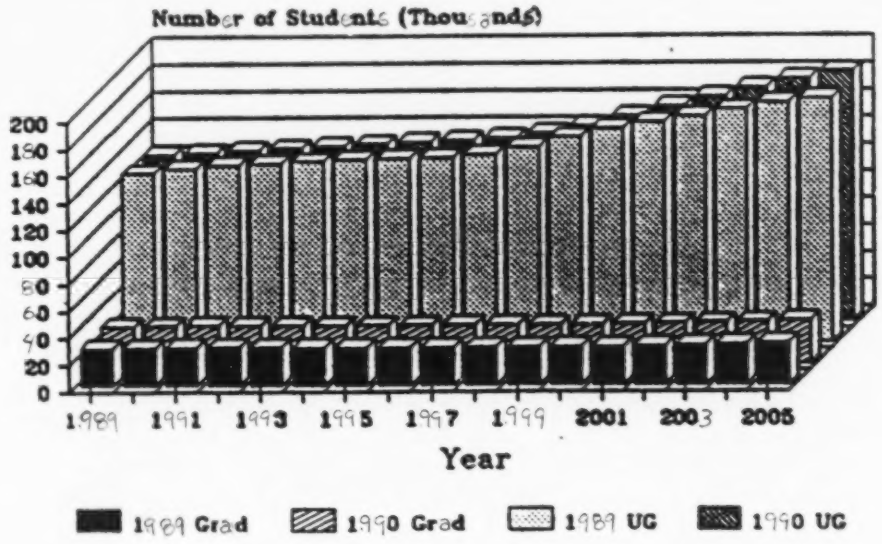
Year	1989 UG	1989 Grad	1989 Total	1990* UG	1990* Grad	1990* Total	Numerical Changes UG	Numerical Changes Grad	Numerical Changes Total	Percentage Changes UG	Percentage Changes Grad	Percentage Changes Total
1989	125,900	27,900	153,800	124,109	27,829	151,938	-1,791	-71	-1,862	-1.4%	-0.3%	-1.2%
1990	129,100	28,200	157,300	125,200	28,300	153,500	-3,900	100	-3,800	-3.0%	0.4%	-2.4%
1991	131,600	28,600	160,200	127,000	28,700	155,700	-4,600	100	-4,500	-3.5%	0.3%	-2.8%
1992	132,600	28,700	161,300	128,500	28,800	157,300	-4,100	100	-4,000	-3.1%	0.3%	-2.5%
1993	134,300	28,800	163,100	130,000	28,800	158,800	-4,300	0	-4,300	-3.2%	0.0%	-2.6%
1994	135,600	28,600	164,200	131,500	28,800	160,300	-4,100	200	-3,900	-3.0%	0.7%	-2.4%
1995	136,500	28,600	165,100	132,800	28,900	161,700	-3,700	300	-3,400	-2.7%	1.0%	-2.1%
1996	137,000	28,600	165,600	134,200	28,900	163,100	-2,800	300	-2,500	-2.0%	1.0%	-1.5%
1997	139,500	28,600	168,100	135,800	29,000	164,800	-3,700	400	-3,300	-2.7%	1.4%	-2.0%
1998	144,700	28,700	173,400	139,300	29,000	168,300	-5,400	300	-5,100	-3.7%	1.0%	-2.9%
1999	152,100	28,700	180,800	144,900	29,100	174,000	-7,200	400	-6,800	-4.7%	1.4%	-3.8%
2000	158,300	28,900	187,200	151,800	29,200	181,000	-6,500	300	-6,200	-4.1%	1.0%	-3.3%
2001	163,100	29,200	192,300	159,200	29,600	188,800	-3,900	400	-3,500	-2.4%	1.4%	-1.8%
2002	167,200	29,700	196,900	166,100	30,100	196,200	-1,100	400	-700	-0.7%	1.3%	-0.4%
2003	172,300	30,300	202,600	172,700	30,700	203,400	400	400	800	0.2%	1.3%	0.4%
2004	177,300	30,900	208,200	179,100	31,300	210,400	1,800	400	2,200	1.0%	1.3%	1.1%
2005	180,200	31,700	211,900	184,900	32,000	216,900	4,700	300	5,000	2.6%	0.9%	2.4%

* In the 1990 projections, the 1989 data are actual.

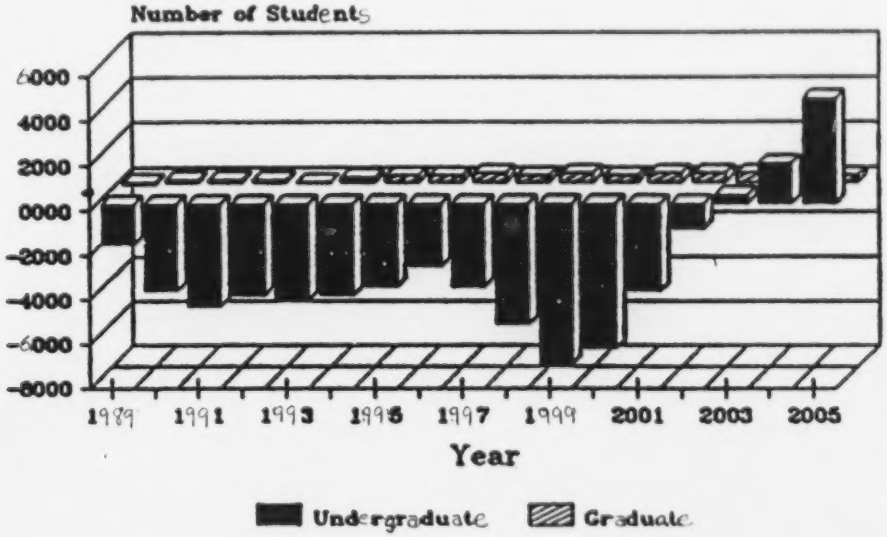
See Display Tables 6 and 7.

It is nevertheless important that planning continue, and part of that process is to lay alternatives clearly in front of policy makers. In September, the Commission staff noted that "Access by all qualified students, low student fees, and program accessibility are examples of goals that may be difficult to maintain in the current budgetary environment, even without expansion." Now, with the revenue forecasts so much worse, it can only be concluded that the words *may be difficult to maintain* should be replaced with *cannot be maintained*. The option of much higher student fees has already been selected by the new administration, and there may be those who will propose fees even higher than the 20 per-

DISPLAY 6 1989 and 1990 Demographic Research Unit Enrollment Projections for the University of California, 1989-90 Through 2005-06



DISPLAY 7 Differences Between 1989 and 1990 Demographic Research Unit Enrollment Projections for the University of California, 1989-90 Through 2005-06



DISPLAY 8 1989 and 1990 Demographic Research Unit Enrollment Projections for the California State University, 1989-90 Through 2005-06

	1989			1990			Changes			Percentage Changes		
Year	UG	Grad	Total	UG	Grad	Total	UG	Grad	Total	UG	Grad	Total
1989	291,300	71,500	362,800	289,173	71,665	360,838	-2,127	165	-1,962	-0.7%	0.2%	-0.5%
1990	296,300	72,700	369,000	295,100	73,300	368,400	-1,200	600	-600	-0.4%	0.8%	-0.2%
1991	301,400	73,500	374,900	299,100	74,300	373,400	-2,300	800	-1,500	-0.8%	1.1%	-0.4%
1992	303,600	73,700	377,300	301,100	74,700	375,800	-2,500	1,000	-1,500	-0.8%	1.4%	-0.4%
1993	305,300	73,900	379,200	302,000	75,000	377,000	-3,300	1,100	-2,200	-1.1%	1.5%	-0.6%
1994	305,300	74,200	379,500	302,800	75,400	378,200	-2,500	1,200	-1,300	-0.8%	1.6%	-0.3%
1995	305,100	74,600	379,700	304,100	75,900	380,000	-1,000	1,300	300	-0.3%	1.7%	0.1%
1996	305,800	75,200	381,000	306,100	76,500	382,600	300	1,300	1,600	0.1%	1.7%	0.4%
1997	309,700	75,800	385,500	310,200	77,000	387,200	500	1,200	1,700	0.2%	1.6%	0.4%
1998	317,100	76,300	393,400	317,400	77,500	394,900	300	1,200	1,500	0.1%	1.6%	0.4%
1999	327,100	76,700	403,800	327,600	77,900	405,500	500	1,200	1,700	0.2%	1.6%	0.4%
2000	336,800	77,300	414,100	340,600	78,500	419,100	3,800	1,200	5,000	1.1%	1.6%	1.2%
2001	345,700	78,100	423,800	355,300	79,400	434,700	9,600	1,300	10,900	2.8%	1.7%	2.6%
2002	354,600	79,200	433,800	370,000	80,500	450,500	15,400	1,300	16,700	4.3%	1.6%	3.8%
2003	364,900	80,400	445,300	384,600	81,700	466,300	19,700	1,300	21,000	5.4%	1.6%	4.7%
2004	375,100	81,700	456,800	398,100	83,000	481,100	23,000	1,300	24,300	6.1%	1.6%	5.3%
2005	382,600	83,100	465,700	410,900	84,500	495,400	28,300	1,400	29,700	7.4%	1.7%	6.4%

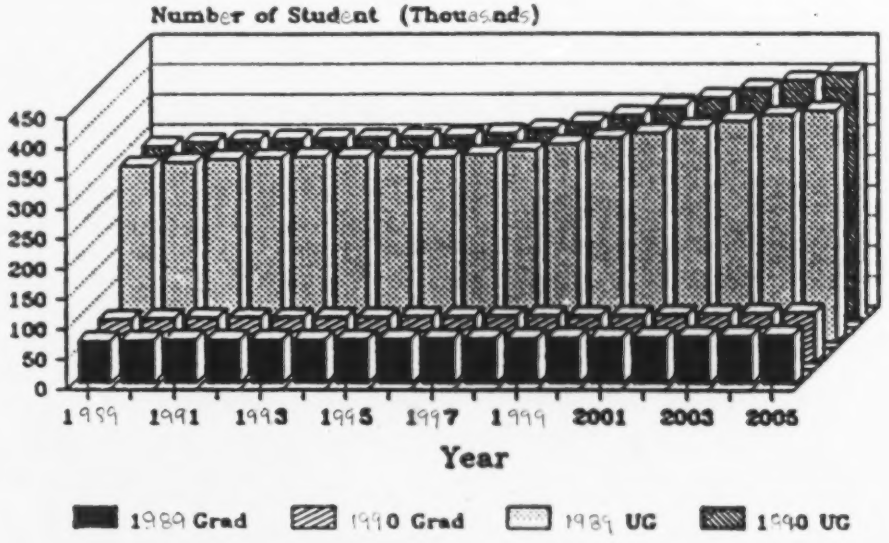
* In the 1990 projections, the 1989 data are actual.

See display Tables 9 and 10.

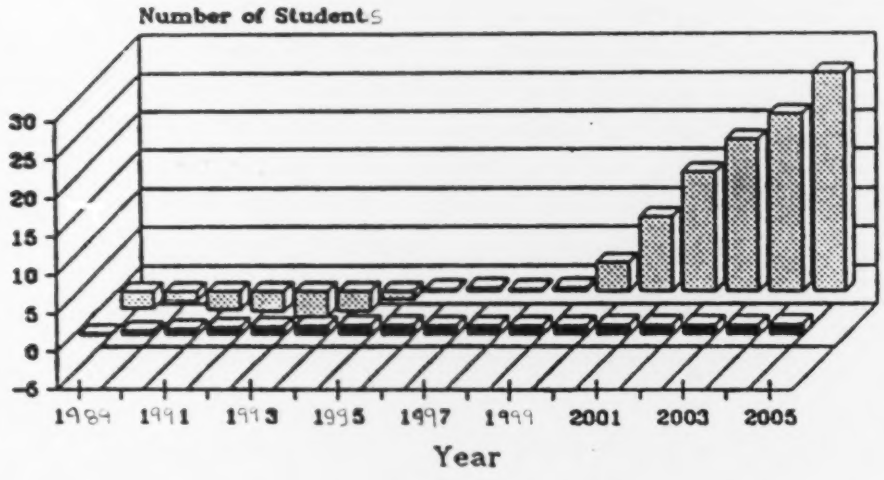
percent already anticipated by the Governor's Budget. Without additional revenues, it is a certainty that something must give, or many things. Among them may be higher class sizes, restricted access to courses and programs, longer times to degree, and denial of admission to qualified students.

This is a depressing scenario in which to plan for a growing population, and it must be stated as such if relief from it is to be found. In so doing, the Commission finds no reason to alter the recommendations it presented in September, and that are repeated in the introduction to this update. In addition, at the end of the September update, the Commission staff repeated the following paragraph of

DISPLAY 9 1989 and 1990 Demographic Research Unit Enrollment Projections for the California State University, 1989-90 Through 2005-06



DISPLAY 10 Differences Between 1989 and 1990 Demographic Research Unit Enrollment Projections for the California State University, 1989-90 Through 2005-06



Higher Education at the Crossroads that seemed timely then. It seems no less so now:

> These options are not good ones, nor will they be easy to implement. The effect of any one of them could be to cut off access to high quality education to California's children, whose hard work and potential for excellence deserves better. Californians have chosen to support education in the past in a way that is the envy of the world. Californians have also chosen to constrain the State's resources through no-growth and no-tax policies. These two postures have now become incompatible. The State's educational vision cannot be sustained without adequate resources. California can and must do better than allow its postsecondary educational systems to become second rate (p.8).

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